

De Curaçaosche Courant.

kelyk de zaken te Napels. Dezelve is door den Oostenrykischen resident Baron Hadel, aan den secaut te Hamburg voorgelegd:

" De omverwerping der orde van zaken in Spanje, Portugal, en Napels, heeft naadzakelijk de zorgen en bekommerring der mogendheden, die de revolutie tegengaan opgewekt: en hen van de noodzakelijkhed overtuigd om paat en perk te stellen aan de nieuwe ellenden, waar mede Europa bedreigd wordt. Dezelfde grondbeginzets welke de grote magten van het vaste land vereenigden, om de wereld van het militaire geweld van een enkel persoon, uit de revolutie voortgesproten te bevrijden, beoorde ook tegen de revolutionaire geest, welke sich thans begint te ontwikkelen gebezigd te worden.

" De vorsten te Troppe vergaderd, bezield met dit voornemen, wagen het om te hopen, dat zy dit oogmerk zullen bereiken. Zy zullen voor hunnen gids aannem, in deze grote onderneming, de traktaten die de vrede aan Europa gegeven, en deszelfs volkoren vertegenwoordigen.

" De magten hebben ongetwijfeld het regt om gezamenlijk algemeene maatregelen van voorzorg tegen die staten te gebruiken, wier hervorming door oproer vernorzaakt, openlyk tegen de wettige gouvernementen stryd, zoo als reeds door voorbeelden is bewezen, byzonderlyk wanneer de geest van oproer voortgeplant wordt, door geheime agenten in de naburige landen. Dien ten gevolge, hebben de monarchen, te Troppe vergaderd, gezamenlijk maatregelen genomen, naar gelang der omstandigheden, en hebben aan de hoven van Londen en Parys, hun voornemens om het gewenscht doel door tusschen komst of geweld te bereiken, bekend gemaakt. Met dit voornemen hebben zy de koning der beide Sicilien uitgenodigd, zich naar Baylarch te begeven, om zidaar als middelaar tuschen syn moeheid volk en de staten wier rust door dezen staat vanzen verstoord wordt, gesteld te worden; en daer zy besloten hebben, gene andere autoriteit door de leiders daargesteld te erkennen, is het alleen niet den koning dat zy te verbanzen hebben.

" Daar het stelsel, om getolg'd te worden, geen ander grond heeft, dan de reeds bestaende traktaten, zoo twyfelen zy geenzins aan de toestemming van de hoven van Parys en Londen. Het eenigste doel van dit stelsel is, om den band van bondgenootschap, tuschen de koninkrake, nuweer te teekelen. Hetzelve heeft geen doel om reformering te maken, of indruk te doen op de onafhankelijkhed van andere mogendheden.

" Vrywillige verbeteringen in de gouvernementen zullen niet helet worden. Zy begeren alleen de rest te understanden, en Europa van den geest achter elante omverstorting te beschermen, en dezelve, sou veel al mogelijk, voorttekommen."

Men spreekt thans in de voornemste kringen van het vaste land, van een onderhandeling tuschen Engeland en Frankryk, welke een groot uitwerksel zou te wege brengen, is de tegenwoordige onrusten toestand van Europa.

Zoo wy vernemen, is hare majestheit de koning thans bezig een vaste residentie in dit land te zoeken, en hare koninglyke hofbonding in order te brengen. - Wy beklagen dus enige ambtspersonen, die de dwaze honv voerden dat hare majestheit Engeland verlaten zul.— Timas.

Wy hebben dezen morgen brieven van de Kaspde Goede Honp ontvangen van den 22sten October, deseive zyn voldoening in alle opzichten, vooral van de volplanting te Algoa Bay.— Zyne excellentie R. S. Donkin, heeft een nieuwe maatregel genomen, om de meat in de kolonie op een heteren voet te vestigen, hebben-de by proclamatie van den 13ten October een groot gadeelte papieren geld vernietigd, en heeft ook de nieuwe volksplantelingen van Engeland in de voorregten gezet, welke men hem toegezegd had.

Het spyt ons te melden, dat de Revolutionaire, van 46 stukken, kapitein Pelly, een ernstig treval ontmoet is, in den nacht van den 15den December, terwyl hy in gerechchap was van de Vengeur, 74 stukken, kapitein F. Maitland, hebbende den koning van Napels aan boord. In een hevige wind vlag stiet de Vengeur tegen de Revolutionaire, toen deze onder zeil was. Zy verloor harte boegspriet en was in gevaren om te zinken. Men zegt dat dezelve in Engeland moet opgebragt worden.

Parys, 5den Jan — Men is voornemens om een nieuwe expeditie van de zergn der Polen uit te rusten, die vroeg in de lente zal vertrekken. De koning zelf heeft dit plan opgemaakt.

Hamburg, 5den Jan.—Hare hoogheid de prinsesse, weduwe Paulina van Detmold, stierf enige dagen geleden.

" Havâns, 5den Feb — Onse handel tuschen deze haven met die van Matanzas, wordt gelyk ik zeggen mag, thans belemmerd door de Patriotsche kruizers. Het is niet lang geleden, dat zy een Afrikaansch zee handelaar, met een lading van slaven genomen hebben; zy zonden hunnen boot binnen en eschten een rantsoenering van 27,000 pattijsjes; en toen zy met deze onderhandeling bezig waren, liet de Kapitein van het genomen vaartuig de zwarte vogels los, en door dit middel, vernielden hy eenige van die brave beende, hernoem hun vaartuig en bracht hetzelve binnen."

WOESTE ROOVERY.

New Bedford, 16den Feb.—Een brief van kapitein Lemuel Tripp, junior, van de schooner Hirom, aan zyne vader te Fairhaven, gedateerd St. Johns Porto Rico, 13den Jan., meldt: dat op zyne reis van den 7den Jan. op de breedte van 25° 20', lengte 63°, omrent 8 uren' avonds, hy sliegh' rankte met een drik van omrent 20 stukken, die hem aan boord kwam, en zonder te spreken, hem de volle laag gaf; een kogel sloeg het hoofd van de groote mast weg, omrent 2 voeten beneden het ezelhoofd, die met de mast de groote hoek, &c. op dek vielen—drie schoten met schroot sloegen ook in de groote mast—het grootziel kreeg byna 80 gaten, en de topzeil 6 gaten—byna alle het lopende touwwerk is weg geschoten, en een man ligelyk gewond. Die zeevaarders bleven hunne koers houden zonder een woord te uiten.

On the evening of Monday last, the house in Schario, occupied as a Masons Lodge was feloniously entered, and property taken therefrom to the amount, we are told, of three hundred dollars, partly in cash, which belonged to one of the Tilers who resides on the premises, and who happened to be absent that evening. We are sorry to say that nothing has yet transpired to lead to the discovery of the thieves, but we are convinced from circumstances which have been related to us concerning the robbery, that the property must have been stolen by some person or persons intimately acquainted in the family.

The American brig Volante, of Boston, capt. Eaton, from Cayene bound to Para, with a cargo of wine, oil, &c. put into this harbour on Saturday last, but being unable to dispose of her cargo, she sailed again yesterday morning for St. Martha and a market.

The arrivals from the Main this week bring no news whatever of interest.

Jamaica papers to the 10th of March have reached us, from which we have copied several articles of intelligence from Europe, among which will be found the Speech of His Britannic Majesty at the opening of the Session of Parliament.

JAMAICA.

A private letter, received by the ship Gen. Graham, says, "ministers will still hold on—they are determined to meet parliament, the early part of which is expected to be very violent and interesting: The great question of introducing the queen's name in the liturgy will, it is supposed, be the first agitated; and ministers have determined to stand or fall as the result may be; various opinions are afloat on the subject; but the most prevalent is, that ministers will carry their point. The treatment of the speaker of the House of Commons at the last prorogation, it is supposed, will also be a subject of serious discussion."

The following is copied from a late Bermuda paper:—"In a letter to a respectable house in town, from an American merchant, dated the 8th inst. is the following:

"Every thing is excessively dull:—It is said there is a majority in the Senate for a removal of the non-intercourse bill with the islands; and that an attempt to that effect will be made."

A special vice-court was held at the courthouse at Buff Bay in St. George's, on Saturday sen'night, when the following trials took place:

John, a negro man, to George Hugh Gillespie, charged with pretending to possess supernatural power, and being found in the possession of materials notoriously used in the practice of Obash; found guilty of having pretended to supernatural power, and sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Workhouse, to receive thirty-nine lashes on going in and the like number on being discharged.

The same day a negro man named Liverpool was examined before two magistrates, charged with preaching; the same not being proved, he was discharged.

Feb. 23.—His majesty's ship Tamar, of 20 guns capt. Pechell, came to anchor at Port Royal late yesterday afternoon, with the brigantine Jupiter, of 8 guns and 90 men, under the Buenos Ayrian flag, which she detained on the 23d inst. in the Mona Passage, after a long chase; during which the Tamar fired several shots into her, which killed one man and wounded another, and considerably injured her sails and rigging.

DOMINICA.

The court of king's bench and grand sessions of the peace was adjourned to Wednesday the 6th February, when a bill of indictment

was sent up to the grand jury against Mr. Thomas Sharpies, for maliciously shooting at a negro soldier of the 1st W. I. regt. named Lionel, on Mount Bolus estate. The prisoner's counsel objected to the examination of the prosecutor Lionel, and the two black soldiers of the regiment, as incompetent witnesses, which was then overruled by the court, and the soldiers were sent up and heard by the grand jury, who found a true bill.

The court having adjourned to Friday, Mr. Sharpies' trial came on before the petty jury, for maliciously shooting at the black soldier Lionel, of the 1st W. I. regt. when the argument against the inadmissibility of black soldiers to be witnesses, in criminal cases, against whites (under the local law of the year 1774), was resumed and ably debated. The court admitted the objection. The witnesses, therefore, were not sworn before the petty jury, which caused the acquittal of the defendant, for want of evidence. The court was divided this day, 3 to 2 upon the question; the chief justice and Dr. Bremner being for the competency of such soldiers to give testimony. — The other three judges being of a contrary opinion.

[The act of the 1st Geo IV., cap. 19, sect. 142, termed the matiny bill, expressly enacts, that these negroes "shall be, and be deemed and taken to be free, to all intent and purpose whatever, in like manner, in every respect, as if such negroes had been born free in any part of his majesty's dominions." Upon this authority the chief justice mainly hinged his opinion of the competency of the soldiers of West India regiments as witnesses in all cases.]

GRENADA.

By private advice recently received from Grenada, we are led to understand that that colony is rather sickly, and that considerable mortality prevails, particularly amongst the whites.

A late Montreal Gazette states that a sick man of that city, who was near death, desired two of his relations who stood near his bed side, to open his trunk and bring him two bags of gold; this order they obeyed, when the sick man, after kissing the gold, and bidding it a last adieu, desired the two bags to be put back; soon after which he expired!

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

SAVAGE VILLAINY.

New Bedford, Feb. 18.—A letter from Capt. James Tripp, dated the 10th, addressed to John, P. 200, Feb. 12, to his father in Fairhaven, states that on his passage out, Jan. 7, lat. 25° 20', long. 64, about 6 o'clock at night, he fell in with a brig of about 20 guns, which came along side, and without speaking fired a broadside at her; one shot took off the head of the mainmast, about 2 feet below the cap, which, with the topmast, gaff, &c. fell upon deck—3 grape shot also entered the mainmast—about 80 shot holes were made in the main-tail, 6 in the fore-tail, and 6 in the top-tail—almost all the running rigging was shot away, and one man slightly wounded. The piratical villains kept on their course without uttering a word.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Capt. Frisbie, of the schr. Alexander, reports, that at the time of his leaving Chagres, 27th Jan. it was stated, (via Pernambuco, of the 18th of Jan.) that lord Cockrane, off the port of Callao, had cut out the Spanish frigate Esmeralda, with 20 boats, and got her safe alongside his squadron; that a great number of her crew had joined him. Those that wished to go on shore were freely discharged.

In addition to the news communicated by Capt. Frisbie, we learn further by a gentleman who was at Panama, that an hermaphrodite brig arrived on the 10th Jan. from Payta, with accounts that the communication was cut off between that port and Lima—likewise, that a counterrevolution had taken place at Guayaquil, the last report was not credited at Panama.—On the 18th the vice-roy of Santa Fe was within two leagues of Panama, on his way from Cruzes; he had written several times for permission to enter, but had been answered.

Charleston, Feb. 16—We publish a few days since, on the authority of our late Havana papers, the recapture of a Spanish Guineaman, from the prize crew of a Patriot privateer, and her arrival at Havana. The following extract of a letter, with which we have been recently furnished, gives some further particulars.

" Havana, Feb. 5.—Our trade between this and Matanzas, has been, and I may suppose it, engaged by Patriot privateers—a capture was made by one of them a short time since of an African trader, with a cargo of slaves; they sent in and demanded a ransom of 27,000 dollars; and while the negotiation was going on, the captain of the captured vessel let the black birds loose, and by this means destroyed a few of the gallant board, and so retook their vessel and brought her in here.

UIT AMERIKAANSCHE PAPIEREN.

Charleston, 16den Feb.—Wy berigtten enige dagen geleden, op gezag van onze laste nieuwspapieren van Havâns, de herneming van een Spaansch vaartuig met slaven van Guinen, op het prysvolk van een Patriotsche kaper, en denzelfs aankomst te Havanna. Het volgende uittrekkoel van eenen brief, zal enige verdere byzonderheden hiervan geven:

De Curaçaoche Courant.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1821.

This being the day fixed by proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, his majesty, attended by the principal officers of state and the household, came down to the House about two o'clock, and opened the session. Sir T. Tyrwhitt, gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, directed to summon the Commons, and on their appearance at the bar, his majesty delivered the following speech:—

My lords and gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The measures by which, in the last session of parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgements.

I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

You will observe, from the accounts of the public revenue, that notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the united kingdom, and though our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches, which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

The separate provision which was made for the queen, as princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late majesty.

I have, in the meantime, directed advances, as authorised by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of parliament, have greatly abated.

It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

I well know that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne.

In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions, under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a nation.

The Commons having left the bar, his majesty withdrew, and their lordships adjourned till five o'clock.

The House again met at five o'clock, the hour to which it had adjourned.

Jan. 25.—We have received German papers this morning, which contain the following declaration, addressed to the different governments of Europe by the allied sovereigns at Troppau, relatively to the affairs at Naples.—It was delivered to the senate at Hamburg, by the Austrian resident minister, Baron Hadel:

The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, has necessarily excited the cares and the uneasiness of the powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The same principles, which unit ed the great powers of the continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the revolution, ought to

set against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

The sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

Without doubt the powers have the right to take, in common, general measures of precaution against those states, whose reform, engendered by rebellion, is openly opposed to legitimate governments, as example has already demonstrated, and especially when this spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighbouring states by secret agents. In consequence, the monarchs assembled at Troppau have concerted together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the king of the two Sicilies to repair to Leybach, to appear there as conciliator between his misguided people and the states whose tranquillity is endangered by this state of things; and as they have resolved not to recognize any authority established by the seditions it is only with the king that they can confer.

As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of assent of the courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the sovereigns; it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other powers.—Voluntary ameliorations in the government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolution, and to prevent them as far as possible."

The king of Naples had gone to meet the allied sovereigns at Leybach, and the king of Spain had also been invited to attend their conferences which had created the liveliest sensation in Madrid, and occasioned an immediate convocation of the Cortes.

A political understanding between England and France is spoken of in some of the continental circles, which it is thought may produce effects of great importance upon questions at this moment agitating the public mind of Europe.

Her majesty, we are well assured, is not only treating for a permanent residence in this country, but is, at this moment, occupied in forming her royal household. We pity certain men in office, if they are really so infatuated as to hope that this high minded woman will yet withdraw herself from England.—*Times.*

We have received this morning letters and papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22d October, and they are satisfactory in all points of view, but especially with reference to the new settlement at Algoa Bay. His excellency the governor, Sir R. S. Donkin, has taken some effectual measures to place the coinage of the colony upon a better footing, and on the 13th of October he issued a proclamation for destroying a very large quantity of base money.—He has also taken measures to communicate to the new settlers from England the full benefit of the courts of justice established in that quarter of the world.

We are sorry to say the *Revolutionnaire*, 46, Hon. capt. Pel'ew, met with a serious accident on the night of the 16th December, whilst in company with the *Vengeur*, 74, Capt. F. Maitland, having the king of Naples on board. In crossing on the opposite tacks, in a heavy gale of wind, the *Vengeur* came almost in direct on the midship of the *Revolutionnaire*, when under full sail. The shock was fortunately received a little obliquely, or the *Revolutionnaire* must have gone down. The bow of the *Vengeur* has cut her down to the water's edge, and she was with difficulty saved from sinking. It is reported she must come to England immediately.

Paris, Jan. 6.—It is in contemplation to fit out an expedition for discoveries in the Polar seas, to sail early in the spring. The king has drawn up the plan himself.

Hamburg, Jan. 5.—Her highness the princess Dowager Paulina of Detmold, mother to the reigning prince of Detmold, died a few days ago.

NATIVES OF Owyhee.

Two natives of the island of Owyhee, in the Pacific Ocean, where captain Cook lost his life, were brought before the lord mayor of London, in December last. They are warriors, and the sons of chiefs of the Sandwich Isles. Their names are Booze-oh-Hoo and Tuano, and they are the first people of those barbarous nations that ever set foot upon English ground. It had been the day before represented to his lordship, that the two strangers were brought to this country under circumstances of an extraordinary nature; and that being desolate, and without money or knowledge of the language, or power of making themselves understood, they would in all probability perish if some means were not taken to send them back to their own country.

With some difficulty an interpreter was found. He is a young American, who had

been taken prisoner by the natives of Owyhee, whither he had gone in a schooner, called the *Seahorse*, to procure sandal wood, with which that island abounds.

The following circumstances came out in the course of the examination:—

On Sunday last the clergyman who officiated on board the floating chapel in the river Thames, observed two foreigners in the apparel of seamen, who were very attentive during the performance of divine service, but who gave evident symptoms of never having seen any thing of the kind before. The rev. gentleman made diligent inquiries, and found that they were natives of Owyhee, that they had been brought to this country in an American ship, and had no friend but a Mr. John Tudgey, sail-maker, and owner of the Ship and Pilot public-house, Wapping, High-street, who had been supporting them about two months.

Through the medium of the interpreter, it was stated, that the two warriors had been fishing at some distance from the shore, in a canoe, with three others, and that an American schooner, which had touched at the island for some of their valuable produce, bore down upon them, took them all prisoners, and sailed towards Europe. In the Gulf of California, a Spanish privateer captured the schooner, and took the prize and crew into San Jose, where the Spaniards murdered two of the warriors' countrymen, and made slaves of the warriors themselves. The remaining poor stranger contrived to get possession of a small canoe with paddles, rowed into the ocean, and was never heard of more. After some time, during which they had worked as slaves, an American captain, who wanted hands, was accommodated with the two warriors. He promised to land them at Valparaiso, whence they could procure a passage home, but he did not keep his word. He sailed on to England, and in London he left them at the house of the person above mentioned, who has acted to them with great humanity. The interdict of the East India company effectively prevents any of our ships from touching at the Sandwich Isles, and therefore the only alternative the unfortunate men have, is to obtain a passage to some country on the continent which trades to China, or to depend upon the charity of this metropolis. The wish of the warriors is to return home. They are extremely gentle, good humoured, and good natured. Booze-oh-Hoo determined to adapt his appearance to that of those into whose society he has fallen. He therefore put on a jacket and trousers, and cut off his hair, which hung down to his knees whilst he was amongst his countrymen. Tuano did the same upon landing. The former is remarkable for his activity and strength; can hit a pint pot at the distance of 50 yards with the point of his spear, and can dive to the bottom of 20 fathoms water.

The interpreter's experience was purchased by great dangers and fatigue. He is twenty-two years of age, and in 1817 had sailed in the *Seahorse* from Boston, his native place, to Owyhee for sandal wood. On the arrival of the vessel he and four others were sent ashore in a boat, but the moment they reached land the natives seized the boat, upon which the interpreter's companions jumped overboard, and swam to the ship, while several of the savages laid hold of him, and took him up the country, about 20 miles, on their shoulders. As he was carried along, the guns were fired from the ship, but there was no loss of life in consequence. He was imprisoned for six months, was at first treated harshly, but as soon as he became acquainted with the language, the greatest kindness was extended to him. Upon being set at liberty, he was tattooed by the chiefs in the most beautiful manner about the body, sent about naked, and, if he had stayed longer, would have been tattooed in the face, the highest degree of honour. He got a wife, and was made a warrior; but he feared that if taken in war he would be devoured by the victors, of which he saw many examples; and this terror co-operating during his stay with his recollection of his mother and brothers in America, determined him to escape as soon as possible.—An opportunity presented in the arrival of an American ship, and he contrived to steal on board. He had since met with many disappointments and fatigues, and he yesterday wished himself again in Owyhee.

The lord mayor said, the account of the two unfortunate warriors was extremely affecting, expressed his warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Tudgey and the Clergyman, but at the same time expressed his apprehension, that there was no fund to be applied to the ease of the poor strangers, except that which might spring from a source which had a thousand streams—the generous and active sympathy of Englishmen.

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